THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1863. NO. 105.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE DAILY PROGRESS: [illegible]

The paper will not be sent to new subscribers without the money in advance; and in all cases it will be stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

Having connected with the Progress a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING, [illegible]

FIRST EDITION.

[illegible], 1863.

[illegible]—In order to put a stop to the reckless habit of seizing private property, says the [illegible], by little [illegible] officers, in North Georgia, it is said that Gov. Brown has prohibited the transportation over the State Road of all supplies that have been seized. As seizures originated in Georgia by order of Governor Brown, it would seem but meet and proper that the reform should commence in that State, and by order of the Chief Magistrate who inaugurated the lawless practice. The practice of seizing private property, which has become so general, not only in this State but throughout the Confederacy, is shameful. There is no excuse for it; and in nine cases out of ten, it is done by irresponsible parties, with a view to advance the personal interests of those making the seizure. The sooner the lawless practice is put down the better. It ought never to have originated—there was never any necessity for it in this State, and it is our marvel that the people have patiently submitted to it thus long.

Arkansas is now comparatively free from the Abolition forces, their boats having left White and Arkansas rivers, and their army under General Blount having fallen back.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

30,000 OF NORTH CAROLINA SIX PER CENT. Bonds, old issue, for which highest market price will be paid. W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.
March 11-3t

Headquarters Examining Board,
AND ENROLLING OFFICE,
GOLDSBORO', March 11, 1863.

THE COMMANDING OFFICERS OF REGIMENTS of N. C. Militia in the third Congressional District are hereby notified to assemble all white male persons between the ages of 18 and 40 years, within their respective Regiments, at the following places on the days named, for medical examination and final enrollment:

Jones County, Shady Grove, April 1st and 2nd, 1863.
Onslow County, Jacksonville, 4th of April.
Duplin, Kenansville, 7th of April.
Sampson, Clinton, 24th Regiment on the 9th, and the 25th Regiment on the 10th of April.
Johnson, Smithfield, 41st Regiment on the 13th, and the 117th on the 14th.
Wayne, Goldsboro', 27th Regiment on the 16th, and the 28th on the 17th.

H. I. MACON,
Surgeon, C. S. A.,
Chairman of Examining Board.

The commanding officers of Regiments will cause to be present on the day of enrollment all white male persons between the ages of 18 and 40 including all those who have been discharged or exempt, none excepted. Every exertion will be used to collect all stragglers, deserters and recusant conscripts. Persons failing to claim exemptions, will be reported to camp of instructions.

J. A. BARNETT,
Captain and Enrolling Officer
March 11-1w 3rd Congressional District.

HOUSE TO RENT.

A HOUSE AND LOT FOR RENT ON FAYETTEville Street. Apply at PROGRESS OFFICE.
March 11-3t

WANTED.

A LADY WHO CAN TEACH THE ENGLISH branches, with the rudiments of music, desires a situation as teacher. Address, stating salary, "Miss M.," Thomasville, N. C. March 11-tf

$50,000 NORTH-CAROLINA BONDS FOR SALE.

OFFICE OF THE CHATHAM RAILROAD Co.,
RALEIGH, N. C., March 5th, 1863.

ON OR BEFORE APRIL 1ST, 1863, THE SUBSCRIber will receive proposals for the purchase of THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS ($35,000) NORTH CAROLINA SIX PER CENT. COUPON BONDS of the denominations of $500 and $1000, interest payable semiannually on the first days of January and July in each year, at the Public Treasury, and the principal at the end of twenty years from the first of January, A. D., 1863. These bonds, under an ordinance of the Convention, amending the Charter of the Chatham Railroad Company, are issued to the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company in exchange for bonds of the latter Company, deposited with the Public Treasurer, principal and interest payable at the same time, but with liberty to the Company to discharge such bonds before maturity. Payments made by the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, are to be exclusively applied to the redemption of the State bonds issued to the Company.

Proposals will likewise be received for FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS ($15,000) of North Carolina six per cent. bonds, similar to the above, but issued to the City of Raleigh in exchange for like bonds of the City. Payments made by the City are to be applied to the redemption of the State bonds issued to that corporation.

Attention is invited to the following section of an act passed by the General Assembly at its late session by which the bonds advertised have the *double security* of the State of North Carolina, and of corporations of the highest financial standing:

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That all sums of money paid by the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company and the City of Raleigh to the Treasurer of the State, in satisfaction of the principal and interest of the bonds of said corporations deposited with the Treasurer, as contemplated in the said Ordinance of the Convention, shall be applied first to the payment of the interest of the bonds of the State given said corporations in exchange for their *own*, and the residue shall be paid to the Commissioners of the sinking fund, to be used by them at their discretion *for the redemption of said bonds of the State*.

Copies of the laws, under which said bonds are issued, may be had on application to the undersigned. Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for Bonds," and addressed to the undersigned, and will be opened in the presence of the Public Treasurer and of the President of the Bank of North Carolina. KEMP P. BATTLE,
March 10-t1A President.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, (Militia,)
Raleigh, March 9, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 2.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 1, CURRENT SERIES, IS hereby revoked.
By order of Governor VANCE:
J. G. MARTIN,
March 10-3t Adjutant General.

All papers in the State copy three times, and send bills to Adjutant General's office. The publication of General Order No. 1 will be discontinued.

VALISE LOST.

A SMALL VALISE MARKED J. CICERO JUSTICE was lost in the ladies car on the N. C. Railroad between Hillsboro' and Raleigh, on Monday March the 9th. The VALISE contained papers belonging to the A. & N. C. Railroad, and other things. The undersigned got a VALISE in exchange through mistake for his which can be had if the owner will apply to the PROGRESS OFFICE and describe the VALISE and contents. The person having mine will please leave it at the same place.
Raleigh, March 10-tf J. C. JUSTICE.

TANNER WANTED.

I WISH TO HIRE A GOOD TANNER, ONE THAT can come well recommended, for which I will pay a liberal price. Apply immediately to me at Gibsonville, Guilford county, N. C.
March 5-1m* G. M. ISLEY.

BRISTLES! BRISTLES! BRISTLES!

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS WILL BE paid per pound for BRISTLES, at
P. THIEMS' STORE,
[illegible] 27tf. Near Towles.

[illegible]

LIST OF MEN ABSENT FROM [illegible] HOKE'S BRIGADE WITHOUT LEAVE.

PUBLISHED BY COL. J. C. T. McDOWELL, BY ORDER OF GEN. R. F. HOKE.

HEAD QUARTERS 21st REG. N. C. T.,
Hoke's Brigade,
Feb. 19th, 1863.

A list of the names of the absentees from the 21st N. C. Regiment, who are supposed to be at their homes in Surry County, North Carolina.

Co. C—Absent without leave.

Privates D. J. Wood,
John M Hiatt
James F Harrison
C H Lindsay
Privates John B Lowery
John Johnson
G W Bowman
Jerry Adkins

Co. H—Absent without leave.

Privates John Vaughn
James O'Neal
Andrew Edwards
Privates Calvin Wilmoth
John [illegible]

Co. I—Absent without leave.

Privates W J Pritchett
R W Warden
Wesley Wendy
J S Vaughn
Privates J H [illegible]
John C Gray
William Wilson

A list of the names of the absentees from the 21st N. C. Regiment, who are supposed to be at their homes in Forsyth County, North Carolina.

Co. D—Absent without leave.

Private J R Moore
Private J C Waddlington

Co. E—Absent without leave.

Privates J A Aldridge
J J Alberty
William Crews
J M Dean
J A Douthit
J G Gundy
E A Joyner
Lewis Kimble
Wm Livengood
Winston Stokes
Madison Thomas
Privates Joseph Long,
John Preston
Christ. Robertson
George Robertson
Frank Robertson
John Robertson
William Boich
M C Sullivan
Ransom Stok
Jacob Warner
Frank Mendenhall

Co. A—Absent without leave.

Private Andrew Conrad.

A list of the names of the absentees from the 21st N C Regiment, who are supposed to be at their homes in Stokes County, North Carolina.

Co. G—Absent without leave.

Private W H Smith
Private Robert Warren

Co F—Absent without leave.

Privates Gabriel Boyles
Tandy Fulk
Henry Fulk
A N Odell
Geo Warren
Privates W D Wall
W A Wall
W H Lawson
J W Kelly

Co I—Absent without leave.

Private Rurel Linville

Co C—Absent without leave.

Privates Isaac Timmons
John Timmons
J W James
Privates J B Cofer
Wm Cofer

Co M—Absent without leave.

Private A V Duggins

A list of the names of the absentees from the 21st N C Regiment, who are supposed to be at their homes in Guilford County, North Carolina.

Co M—Absent without leave.

Privates F A Cobb
Henry Ingle
Private Samuel Scots

A list of the names of the absentees from the 21st N C Regiment, who are supposed to be at their homes in Rockingham County, North Carolina.

Co L—Absent without leave.

Privates Marcellus Denning
James Jones
Privates Peter Rickman
James Roberts

Lt. Col. GRAVES,
Commanding 21st Reg N C T

HEAD QUARTERS 57TH REGT. N. C. T.,
Hoke's Brigade,
Feb. 19th, 1863.

List of men absent without proper authority from the 57th Regt N C T in Rowan County, N C.

Co A—Absent without leave.

Privates S A McNeely W M Shuping

Co C—Absent without leave.

Privates J Cowan
A H Hooker
H A Caster
Privates J M Heir
J C Pecler

Co H—Absent without leave.

Private A L McCanlas

Co K—Absent without leave.

Privates G B Swink D W Miller

Co C—Absent without leave.

Private Lewis Wilhelm

I certify that the above list is correct.
A C GODWIN,
Colonel Commanding 57th N C T

List of men absent without proper authority from 57th N C T in Davie County, N C.

Co H—Absent without leave.

Privates A J Foster Burgess Kepler

I certify that the above list is correct.
A C GODWIN,
Colonel Commanding 57th N C T

List of men absent without proper authority from 57th Regt N C T in Stanley County, N C.

Co A—Absent without leave.

Privates Henry Hinson J D Hinson

I certify that the above list is correct.
A C GODWIN,
Colonel Commanding 57th N C T

List of men absent without proper authority from 57th Regt N C T in Forsyth County, N C.

Co C—Absent without leave.

Privates W H Cox
Eli Shamel
A Livengood

I certify that the above list is correct.
A C GODWIN,
Colonel Commanding 57th N C T

List of men absent without proper authority from 57th N C T in Montgomery County, N C.

Co B—Absent without leave.

Private E L Farrell

I certify that the above list is correct.
A C GODWIN,
Colonel Commanding 57th N C T

List of men absent without proper authority from 57th N C T in Orange County, N C.

Co I—Absent without leave.

Private N S Terry

I certify that the above list is correct.
A C GODWIN,
Colonel Commanding 57th N C T

List of men absent without proper authority from 57th N C T in Burke County, N C.

Co G—Absent without leave.

Private M B Propst

I certify that the above list is correct.
A C GODWIN,
Colonel Commanding 57th N C T

List of men absent without proper authority from 57th Regt N C T in Davidson County, N C.

Co B—Absent without leave.

Privates H M Brook
A M Williams
H S Williams

I certify that the above list is correct.
A C GODWIN,
Colonel Commanding 57th N C T

List of men absent without proper authority from 57th Regt N C T in Catawba County, N C.

Co E—Absent without leave.

Private Calvin Cline

I certify that the above list is correct.
A. C. GODWIN,
Colonel Commanding 57th N C T

List of men absent without proper authority from 57th Regt N C T in Iredell County, N C.

Co B—Absent without leave.

Private H W Dearman Private J W Morreson

Co H—Absent without leave.

Private J K Douds

I certify that the above list is correct.
A. C. GODWIN,
Colonel Commanding 57th N C T

List of men absent without proper authority from 57th Regt N C T in Yadkin County, N C.

Co D—Absent without leave.

Private B Fare.

I certify that the above list is correct.
A. C. GODWIN,
Colonel Commanding N C T

[illegible] NOTICES.

List of men absent without proper authority from 57th Regt N C T in Lincoln County, N C.

Co G—Absent without leave.

Private N L Robinson Private Levi Lane.

I certify that the above list is correct.
A. C. GODWIN,
Colonel Commanding 57th N C T

List of men absent without proper authority from 57th N C T in Cabarrus County, N C.

Co F—Absent without leave.

Private Geo M Fisher Private E M Weissenheimer

Co G—Absent without leave.

Private S G Fury

Co H—Absent without leave.

Private David Fink

I certify that the above list is correct.
A C GODWIN,
Colonel Commanding 57th N C T

HEAD QUARTERS 54TH N. C. T.
Hoke's Brigade,
Feb. 19th, 1863.

List of men now absent irregularly from 54th N. C. T.

Company A—Privates J R [illegible], J P Hobson, R W Hall, W A Jenkins, Yadkin county; John Hochoder, Henderson Shoap, Davidson county, N C.

Company B—Privates Wm Hutchins, Yancey county; Alfred Jamison, McDowell county; Wm Martin, Joseph Whitenhurst, Burke county, N C.

Company C—None absent.

Company D—None absent.

Company E—Private Abraham Mabery, Wilkes county, N C.

Company G—Corporal O J Harris, Privates David Hendrix, Wm F Sick, J F Simms, Wm R Henry, Wilkes county; John Meck, Davie county; John G Johnson, Wilkes county, N C.

Company H—Privates Calvin Collins, Wilkes county; David Shore, Christian Shore, W F Bryant, Andrew J Brown, Solomon D Swaim, Yadkin county; John N Woodruff, Alfred Morrison, James D Williams, Surry county, N C.

Company I—Privates John Case, W L Chot, H M McGuson, H W Wilson, Duff Morrow, G W Carlos, J M Summers, Polk county, N C.

Company K—Privates Wm L Byrns, Enoch Brookshire, Randolph county; Wm Carver, Chatham county; Micajah Crawford, Randolph county; Josiah Jackson, Harnet county; Whitson C Ledwell, Randolph county; John M Parrish, Granville county; Michael H Wren, Randolph county; John L Wright, Granville county; James M Gibbs, Polk county, N C.

I certify that the above is a correct list of men absent from 54th N C Troops without leave.
J. C. S. McDOWELL,
Colonel Commanding 54th N C T.

HEAD QUARTERS 6TH REG. N. C. T.
Hoke's Brigade,
Feb. 19th, 1863.

Report of men of 6th Reg. N. C. Troops absent without leave.

Company D—M G Hardin, J H Ferrell, E Fenell, W Shehan, McDowell county, N C.

Company E—E C Wiseman, W H Ollis, Thos L Ollis, John L Ollis, Mitchell county; R F Peeler, A F Johnson, Burke county, N C.

Company C—James Terry, Burke county, N C.

Company B—Sandy G Mangum, Clem W Crabtree, Orange county, N C.

Company I—John W Pickard, John Kelley, Wake co. North Carolina.

Company A—George Bankhart, Charlottesville, Pat Casey, Lynchburg, Thos Denton, Richmond, Va.; R L Elliot, Davidson county, N C.

Company H—John Brankin, driving wagon in Jackson's Corps.

Company F—Leonard Ray, driving bread wagon in Richmond, Va.

Report of deserters from 6th N C.

Company E—Lace Byrd, McCurry Slagle, Wm Honeycutt, Wm Buchanan, Mitchell county, N C.

Company A—Edward Cauble, Salisbury, Rowan county, N C, Jesse Gallimore, near Salisbury Road, Randolph county, N C; R M Morgan, Randolph county, N C; J R Griffin, Forsyth county, N C.

Company D—J F Dennis, last heard of in Louisa county, Va; Peter Mull, Cornelius Ryan, last heard of in Maryland.

Company G—John Waters, James Lea, Mecklenburg county; Moses C Josey, Joseph L Wilson, Rowan county, North Carolina.

J. E. AVERY,
Colonel Commanding 6th N. C.

HEAD QUARTERS 1st Bat. N. C. Sharpshooters,
Hoke's Brigade,
Feb. 19th, 1863.

A list of men absent without leave from the 1st Bat. N C Sharpshooters, February 19th, 1863, stating their residence.

Company A—Privates W F Dingler, Iredell county; E M Couch, Jesse Hendrix, G E Dull, W F Stout, Yadkin county, N C.

Company B—Privates Zadock Stafford, Forsyth co.; Henry Royal, Yadkin county, N C.

J. A. COOPER,
Captain Commanding,
March 6-tf Per Serg't ANDERSON.

Headquarters Examining Board,
AND ENROLLING OFFICE,
ASHEVILLE, N. C. Feb. 11th, 1863.

THE COMMANDING OFFICERS OF REGIMENTS of N. C. Militia in the tenth Congressional District are hereby notified to assemble all white male persons between the ages of eighteen and forty years, within their Regiments at the Court House of their respective Counties, for Medical Examination and Final Enrollment at the times hereinafter mentioned.

Clay County, 116th Regiment, March 10th, 1863.
Cherokee County, 115th Regiment, March 16th, 1863.
Macon County, 114th Regiment, March 23d, 1863.
Jackson County, 113th Regiment, March 30th, 1863.
Haywood County, 112th Regiment, April 6th, 1863.
Transylvania County, 107th Regiment, April 13th, 1863.
Henderson County, 106th Regiment, April 20th 1863.
Buncombe County, 108th Regiment, April 27th, 1863.
Madison County, 110th Regiment, May 4th, 1863.
Yancey County, 111th Regiment, May 11th, 1863.
Mitchell County, 99th Regiment, May 18th, 1863.
Watauga County, 98th Regiment, May 25th, 1863.
McDowell County, 102d Regiment, June 1st, 1863.
Rutherford County, 103d & 104th Reg't, June 8th, 1863.
Polk County, 105th Regiment, June 15th, 1863.

THO'S M. NELSON,
Assistant Surgeon, P. A. C. S.
Chairman Examining Board.

In obedience to General Orders, No 82, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, dated Nov. 3d, 1862, ALL white males in the tenth Congressional District, between the ages of eighteen and forty years, whether residents of any other portion of this State or of other States, in which the Conscript Law has not been suspended by authority of the President, are hereby required to report themselves at the above mentioned places for examination and final enrollment on the days fixed in the aforesaid notice of the Examining Board.

This notice includes EVERY white male person within the ages specified. Those who have been heretofore examined and discharged either by State or Confederate Surgeons—those who have at any time been discharged from the army—those who have furnished substitutes—and *any* and *all* persons who may claim exemption on any ground whatever.

No discharge, exemption or detail, from any source, will excuse from attendance, at the places and time hereinbefore appointed.

All laws and regulations applicable to deserters, shall be applied to such Conscripts as fail to repair to the place of rendezvous for enrollment, or shall desert after enrollment.

All agencies employed for the apprehension and confinement of deserters and their transportation to the command of their respective Commanders, shall be applicable to persons liable to duty as Conscripts who shall fail to repair to the place of rendezvous after the publication of this call.

The attention of recruiting officers is called to General Orders No 16, current series, A. & I. G. O., Richmond Va.

THO'S. S. ROBARDS,
1st Lieut., P. A. C. S.
Enrolling Officer 10th Congressional District.
Feb 12-tf

Asheville News and Salisbury Watchman copy four times and send bills immediately to Progress office.

REWARDS.

600 DOLLARS REWARD.

I WILL PAY THE ABOVE REWARD FOR THE APprehension of the following named negroes, who left my plantation near Kittrell's, Granville county, on the night of the 23d, viz:

DANIEL, 30 years old, dark, low and well set.
LEE, 38 or 40 years old, yellow medium height.
JERRY, 30 years old, bright tall and likely.
JOE, 26 years old, dark, medium height.
BARBO, 14 or 15 years old, dark and thick of heartage.
CELIA, young woman, 17 or 18 years old, well grown.

Lee has a wife at Mr. Thos. G. Tucker's near Gaston, N. C.

Celia also has relations at Mr. Tucker's.

They are no doubt making their way to the Yankees in the Eastern part of this State.

The above reward will be paid for their apprehension and confinement so that I can get them, or $100 for either. BALDY A. CAPEHART.
Feb 26-tf

RANAWAY.

FROM THE GOVERNMENT SHOPS, RALEIGH, MY boy JONAS. He is about 20 years old 5 feet ten inches high, of dark color, and has two large teeth in front. He left with a pass from the clerk of the superintendent of the shops (Capt. Sharpe,) on the 1st. inst., for Henderson depot. He may be loitering about Kittrell's or Henderson. A reward of twenty-five dollars will be paid for his delivery to me, or for his being lodged in any jail so that I can get him. Address Dr. R. A. BAKER,
Feb 22-d4w Camp Holmes.

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY FROM CHAMBERS COUNTY, ALAbama, Jan. 27th, a negro man named BURT, about thirty years old, six feet one inch high, two middle fingers crimped from a burn. He has a pass and was detected on the N. C. Railroad on the 16th inst. making his way to Raleigh, and jumped off at or near McLean's station. The above reward will be given if delivered to me or confined so I get him. Address me at Cusseta, Ala.
Feb 16-tf J. L. BARTER.

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.
STOCK BROKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
RALEIGH, N. C.
[Office on Fayetteville Street.]

WILL GIVE PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO sales and purchases of State and Confederate Bonds, Bank and other Stocks, collection of Claims, and any business connected with the different departments of the State government.

Bank notes of all Southern States bought and sold.

REFERENCES.
O G Parsley, Wilmington.
W A Wright, do.
John D Williams, Fayetteville.
W G Broadfoot, do.
J J Blackwood, Charlotte.
W K Lane, Wayne county.
John D Whitford, Craven county.
Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance county.
Hon W N Edwards, Warren county.
Hon D W Courts, Rockingham county.
H W Guion, Lincoln county.
And citizens of Raleigh generally. Jan 14-tf

NEW AUCTION & COMMISSION HOUSE.
FRANK. I. WILSON,
Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

IN A CENTRAL POSITION, AND HAVING A SPAcious house, will receive and sell at Auction or on Commission, all kinds of GOODS, WARES, MERCHANDISE, PRODUCE—in fact any and all articles. Quick sales and prompt returns. Feb 23-1m

Standard and Register copy 1 month, Weekly and Semi-Weekly.

GEORGE BISHOP, HILLSBORO', N. C.

HAS AND WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND a very superior lot of Mahogany Burial Cases of all sizes, which he can furnish to those needing them, at any point on the N. C. R. R., by the first train after the order is received by train or telegraph. Ready for shipment in all cases when order is received. Feb 14-3m.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,
STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,
RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE business at their old stand as heretofore, in all its various branches. Feb 24-2m*

A SMALL ENGINE WANTED.

WANTED, A SMALL STEAM ENGINE, THREE OR four horse power. Apply to EDITOR PROGRESS. Feb 20-tf

WANTED.

A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS opening and working gold mines, in the State of North Carolina. Must come well recommended. To a man that can be depended upon in every particular a liberal salary will be given. Address J. H., care of Box 273, Raleigh, N. C. Feb 18-1m*

PIANO FORTES.

JAMES PIRSSON, PIANO FORTE MANUFACturer, respectfully informs the public that he has established himself in Raleigh, and offers his services to all those who wish their Pianos skillfully and thoroughly tuned or repaired. Orders left at the Book Store of W. L. Pomery, Esq., or at Mr. Pirsson's residence in Hargett street, nearly opposite the Fair Grounds, will meet with prompt attention.

N. B.—Piano Fortes bought and sold. Mr. Pirsson refers to Rev. Dr. Smedes and Professor Hansen.
Jan 13-tf

POCKET BOOK FOUND.

A COMMON LEATHER POCKET BOOK OR PORT Monnaie, containing a small sum of money, was picked up on Hillsborough street, and left at the Progress Office. The owner can have it by applying and describing property. March 2-tf

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 4, 1862.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply to
THO. D. HOGG, CAPT. C. S.
Dec. 5-tf In charge of Ordnance.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE IN GREENSBORO', N. C.

HAVING DECIDED TO BOARD IN THE COLlege building, I offer for sale my private residence, consisting of 8 rooms, most of which are large.

The lot is situated on West Street in a quiet part of the town, and contains about 1½ acres of land. Any person desiring to purchase will please apply to
March 2-tf T. M. JONES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

PERSONS HAVING GOOD HORSES TO SELL LIVing in Wake or adjoining counties, can dispose of them at good prices by calling at my Livery Stable, in Raleigh. J. M. HARRIS,
Feb 3-2m Agent for State.

NOTICE.

I WILL VISIT RICHMOND VA., THE FIRST OF April and will establish an independent depot. North Carolinians will find a place to sleep and store their boxes. G. W. CHIPLEY.
Feb 9-tf

WANTED.

A MAN WHO WILL UNDERTAKE TO FURNISH 300 bushels CHARCOAL per week. We will pay a reliable man a large price.
March 3-2w* SHAY, WILLIAMSON, & CO.

FOUND.

IN THE STREET A GOLD SLEEVE BUTTON. THE owner can have it by calling at this office, describing property and paying for this advertisement.
March 7 tf

[illegible]

Twelve lines or less make a square, [illegible]

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

By WILKES MORRIS, Auctioneer.

CARGO SALE!
DIRECT IMPORTATION.
CARGOES PR. STEAM SHIPS "DOURO AND EAGLE," DIRECT FROM ENGLAND, AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY, 12TH INST., AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., I will sell, at my Sales Room, No. 5, Granite Row, Front Street, Wilmington, North Carolina, the following valuable and desirable articles, comprising cargoes of above mentioned Steamers direct from England, viz:

GROCERIES!

20 Chests Superior Young Hyson Tea,
40 " " Gunpowder "
5 " " Twankey "
15 " " Souchong "
35 " " Congo "
10 cases best Sperm Candles,
200 sacks Liverpool G A Salt,
10 cases Martel Extra Cognac Brandy,
200 boxes Extra Tin Plate, 14 by 20.

DRUGS, &c.

20 kegs Bi Carb Soda,
52 Drums best boiled Linseed Oil,
300 ounces Quinine,
55 barrels Epsom Salts,
7 cases fine Mustard,
7 " Superb do,
3 casks Black Lead,
4 cases Cream Tartar,
3 cases Borax,
3 barrels Copperas,
3 cases Caster Oil,
20 dozen " (20 oz)
4 casks Floy, Anthemidis,
1 case Gum Tragacanth,
50 pounds Quicksilver,
6 cases Canig Juice,
1 case Pound's Cubeb,
1 " Calomel,
1 " Balsam Copavia,
1 " Oil Lemons,
1 " Cantharides,
1 " Carb. Ammonia, Opium, Cevato Catacci, Pulv. Rhei Ind,
1 " Haustas Nig, Spts, Ammon Co, Sp. Nitre dulc,
1 " Pulv. Ipecac, Potass Iodid, Dovers Powders,
3 cases Camphor, Cevat Resina, Sponge, Argent Nit,
1 case Tenn Cit Et Quinine, Cevat Calam Resina,
1 " Pulv Rhei Ind, Cream Tart, Pulv Calbebor,
1 " Zingel Jam, Pil Hydrag, Arrow Root, Chloroform,
1 " Acet Morphia, Emphytta, Plumbi,
1 " Ext. Coloc Co, Rheiind, Pulv Opic,
1 " Gum Tart, Ting Hydrag Fost.

LEATHER, SHOES, &c.

1 bale Harness Leather, (extra,)
2 bales English Tanned Leather,
1200 pair Kip Brogans,
450 " heavy Kip Brogans,
1400 " Gents fine Shoes,
144 " Ladies' colored Cashmere Boots, Calf Fronts,
120 Pair Ladies Congress Gaiters,
72 " " Kid Boots, (Military heels,)
44 " Misses' and Childrens' fine Shoes.

DRY GOODS.

12 Bales, 720 pcs Kappel's Black and White Prints,
1551¼ yards Black Broad Cloth,
501¾ " Fancy Mixed Cloth,
551 " Assorted Fancy Cassimere,
273 " Grey Mixed Seal Skin Cloth,
254¾ " Brown " " "
87 " Caret " " "
128 " Fancy Diamond Plush,
101¾ " Black "
71¾ " Diagonal "
51¼ " Fancy Striped "
48½ " Striped "
26¼ " Diagonal "
800 dozen Clark's Spool Thread, 200 yds, in tin cases, assorted 10 to 50,
652 Gross Military Buttons,
196 Great Gross Agate Buttons,
14 " " Black Pins,
936 Packs English "
1 Case Pins and Buttons,
500 Gross Superior Matches.

Wilmington, N. C., March 7th, 1863, 5t.

FRUIT TREES AT AUCTION.

WILL BE SOLD AT CARTER'S NURSERY, RALeigh, N. C., on Thursday, March 12th, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, a large lot of FRUIT TREES of the best quality. March 5-7t

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

A HALF ACRE LOT, WITH TWO STORY house and outhouses, for sale in a central part of the City of Raleigh. Apply immediately to
March 2-3w* EDITOR PROGRESS.
Standard copy 2 weeks and send bill to Progress.

RAILROAD STOCK FOR SALE.

TEN SHARES STOCK IN THE WILMINGTON & Weldon Railroad Company for sale. Apply at Progress office. Feb 18-tf

FOR SALE.

NORTH CAROLINA 6 PER CENT. CERTIFICATES.
" " 8 " Bonds.
Confederate States Bonds.
Wanted—N. C. 6 per cent. Fundable Notes.
Jan 28-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I STRIVE TO PLEASE.

G. A. LACK,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
PROCTOR'S OLD STAND,
Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

On "Ugly Row," opposite Lougee's, "Hard by Towles.

WOULD INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT HE HAS on hand at all times a large assortment of CITIZENS and MILITARY CLOTHING, and having procured the services of the immortal C. M. FARRISS, known as the best and most tasty CUTTER in the South, all work will be done under his supervision. I hope to receive a liberal patronage. G. A. LACK.
Dec 5-tf

MISS PIRSSON

RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES TO THE CITIZENS of Raleigh that she intends taking Pupils on the PIANO FORTE and in SINGING. Those who are already advanced in music would be preferred. Terms made known on application at her residence in Hargett street, nearly opposite the Fair Ground. Jan 13-tf

BLOUNT'S CREEK MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

SELL SHEETING 4-4 30 CENTS PER YARD;
OSNABURGS, 35 cents per yard;
COTTON YARN, $3 per bunch.
Dec 3-tf GEO. McNEILL, Pres

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS WHO PRESENT THEMSELVES at the office of the Surgeon General, between the hours of 9 and 10 a. m., will be vaccinated free of charge.
EDWARD WARREN,
Dec 20-tf Surgeon General of N. C.

BOARD! BOARD! BOARD!

GOOD BOARD AND PLEASANT ROOMS MAY BE had in one of the most central and pleasant parts of this city by applying immediately to D. H. BREEN, 1st two story house in the rear of Mr. Pullen's Hotel, on Martin street, Raleigh. Dec 18-tf

LOST

AT THE DEPOT OF THE NORTH CAROLINA R. R., a large fair leathered ladies TRUNK, with a brass lock on the same, on Tuesday the 20th of January, 1863. Any person who will return the same with the contents, I will pay Twenty Dollars. It is probable that it has been taken to some of the Hotels by mistake, or may have been sent from said depot to some other point on the Railroad.
Jan 26-tf L. C SHARPE.

[illegible] risk in sending money for subscription by mail, we have made arrangements with the Southern Express Company, by which all money can be sent for subscription to the Progress at our risk and expense. Subscribers will enclose the amount to be sent in an envelope directed to the Daily Progress, and seal with wax, writing their name and Post Office, and the amount sent on the outside. Deliver the same to any Agent of the Southern Express Company, and take his receipt. Send a letter to us by mail, advising us of the date when sent.

Every honest heart throughout the land earnestly desires peace, but how to attain it is the vexed question. The South wants peace and the North wants peace, and the honest masses everywhere will do any and everything possible consistent with honor to secure peace. Why is it then that we cannot have peace? European powers could, consistent with their own honor and in conformity to the laws of nations, stop this war were they so disposed, but after two years of hoping and waiting we clearly have no right to look longer to that quarter for a solution of our troubles. European powers will not step in to stop this war for a long time to come, if ever. What then? Why simply this: We must look to ourselves and not abroad for the germs that are to develop a glorious peace. "But," says one of the blood and thunder order, "you don't mean to give up." No, not exactly, if we can help it, but we want peace, and seeing no alternative but for the struggle to continue or the belligerents themselves to settle the matter, we are clearly in favor of negotiations as soon as the North will consent to treat with us. Faction, North and South, to use a played out phrase, has about played out, and if the honest masses—for there are honest masses left even in the North—can have a chance to settle this trouble they will do it.

Politicians, [illegible] and contractors may desire the war to continue but ninety-nine out of every hundred of the PEOPLE want it to stop, and it must stop or both sections are ruined. What we want then is the first step towards a peace. Break the ice—make the first move, and the work is already accomplished. But how is this to be done? We cannot lay down our arms and leave the enemy to overrun our country. Of course not; but while we fight let us watch with an eagle eye the upheavings at the North, and whenever any portion of that people show a disposition to strike a blow for the overthrow of the tyrant that now rules them, let us give to them all the aid and comfort we can. Now is no time to talk about boundary, or to declare what States we will or will not admit into the Confederate family. It will be time enough to do this after we establish the fact that we have a Government and a country. We confess that we think it would be better for us to have a Confederacy of all slave States, but are our people to continue this war forever for the nigger? If the great Northwestern States should make a proposition to stop this war and withdraw from the mischievous Puritans of New England and join us, could we reject it? Ought we to stop in such an event to ask them whether they would adopt slavery or not? Or ought we not on the other hand to take them in upon their subscribing to the doctrine of States Rights, leaving to every State the right to manage its own internal affairs in its own way?

This war will teach our people an important lesson, and it is this: While war between the sections may wrest slavery from a people whose interest it is to have slavery, it never can force it on a people whose interests and tastes are opposed to it. This war may carry our slaves into Kansas but it will never make slave territory of that State.

We know that there is much disaffection in the Northwest as in fact there is in New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania, and the late sweeping usurpations by which the *habeas corpus* was suspended and Lincoln made *Dictator* will increase it. Let us encourage it, and, if we want peace, do all we can to dethrone Lincoln. Alienate the Northwest from the Northeast—get the people of the great Northwest to defy the authority of Lincoln, and then we may begin to think of peace. But suppose they help us overthrow Lincoln? Shall we leave them out in the cold? Or shall we cultivate [illegible] with them? Can we expect to enlist them in our behalf while we compel them to travel through a foreign country to get to the Gulf? Now those whose cry is still for war, may charge that we [illegible], but we are not. We are only asking common sense questions that we would like to have answered in a common sense way. Peace will not drop down from the sky, nor can we expect in these days the sun to stand still or water to be walled up for us to march our armies across the Mississippi river dry shod. If we are ever to have a peace there must be a beginning to that peace, and we want to know how we are to have a beginning.

No sensible man looks longer to Europe to stop the war, and as long as both the North and the South claim to be free from any negotiations, treaties or any kind of settlement is out of the question. We want peace and we want it now, and we are willing to have it upon any terms that are honorable to our State and section. Many of our people, as well as those of the North, are tired of fighting for the negro. Let the two sections separate and let those States that want to ally themselves to the South, come in, and leave slavery as it always should have been left, to regulate itself. Lincoln's proclamation cannot take it from a people whose interest it is to have it, nor can our laws or bayonets force it on a people who do not want it. Give us an honorable peace and we will regulate slavery afterwards.

Easter Sunday comes this year on the 5th of April next. [illegible] Sunday will be on the [illegible] of March; Palm Sunday on the 29th March; and Good Friday on the 3d of April.

[illegible] and as we have always thought that fiddling was a poor way to get through the world, we never thought much of fiddling—but we're [illegible]

This mention of Nero reminds us, as old Abe would say, that we [illegible]. Now as our [illegible] admits of [illegible] and permits a good many innocent amusements, we are fond of dancing. [illegible] lovely women, [illegible] to us an alluring and captivating scene, and they are like the rational exercise given by the motion of the feet. And then, in a yellow cover style, we like to see "angelic forms floating through the mazes of the dance." The scene makes us very happy and we never could see any especial harm in being happy.

And this brings us to the subject matter of our discourse—the remarkable equanimity of the people of Savannah. In the Republican of the 5th March, before us, we find, in the news column, the fact stated that the Yankees still continued the night attack upon fort McAllister when the morning edition of the paper went to press, and that the reports of the heavy guns could be distinctly heard in the city; and in another column we find the announcement that the young men's complimentary ball would be given the next night, 5th, in the Masonic Hall. We had heard and thought that there was a time for all things, but whether it is a time to dance when the enemy's guns are thundering at the gates of a city, is a question that we must refer to some of our Nassau friends. Without any disrespect to the chivalry and beauty of Savannah—as clever a people as are to be found on the continent—we do think that balls might be dispensed with while the land is drenched in the best *blood of the nation.* Mrs. Lincoln had fiddling and dancing in her parlors while the work of death was going on in Virginia, and one of her own children had been [illegible] to his last resting place, and the Southern press and Southern people set up a howl of righteous indignation at the reckless disregard of filial affection and common decency exhibited in the act. Let us not follow the example of Mrs Lincoln.

But we see in another part of the *Republican* the fact stated that a large number of the militia officers had arrived in the City in obedience to the order of Gov. Brown to them to report, &c., and the ball may have been intended as a compliment to them, and if so, we can almost forgive those who projected it, for we are willing to submit to almost anything to get militia officers to face the music; or, in other words, to fight the Yankees. If our militia officers should be called out we should not be surprised to see fiddling and dancing all over the State.

Nero, we suppose, was not much of a fool after all.

A [illegible].—Monday was a beautiful Spring day. Warm, balmy and clear. Seldom have we seen a more lovely day at any season. For the first time in our life we visited Dod's Mineral Spring, near the city, on that day, and as we looked away far into the country we thought of green meadows, feathered songsters, rippling brooks, childish sports, and all that. For the first time in four months we had left our desk for an hour's recreation and we enjoyed it, and we resolved to continue our visits to the spring—we promised to go again yesterday, and to-day, to-morrow, and every day, for we thought that Spring had come and that it would stay with us; but not so, for yesterday was a cold, misty, dark, dismal, miserable, wet and muddy and otherwise as disagreeable as any day that's happened since the remarkable sea voyage of Noah. We have done with Spring and the *Springs* until sunshine comes and mud disappears.

From Below.

The twelve thousand Yankees who sensationists reported at McDaniels' farm, in ten miles of Kinston, on Saturday night, have disappeared, and Kinston is as quiet as Goldsmith's deserted village. The fact is a foraging raid has been the means of another panic among the good people below, all of whom have recovered from the fright and resumed their wonted equanimity. The best informed put the force at and about Newbern at from three to six thousand and not more, and an advance even as far as Kinston with such a force is out of the question.

Parties who came up last evening reported all as quiet.

"Louise," of Ivey Depot, Albemarle, Va., advertises for a husband in the *Examiner.* Must be handsome and intelligent. If "Louise" deserved a good husband she could get one without resorting to this Yankee custom. No one but a fool will answer her advertisement—that's certain.

The South can never become independent until she becomes her own producer. If we depend upon "running the blockade" it won't be long before we shall run down.

From Savannah.—The *Republican* of the 6th says:

All was quiet at the [illegible] yesterday, so far as we could learn. The enemy seem slow, or disinclined altogether, to renew the contest with Fort McAllister. Are they becoming distrustful of their invincible, omnipotent rams? A report was current last evening that the whole fleet had left the Ogeechee, but we do not give it as truth.

It has been definitely ascertained though, that the fleet have gone down to the Sound and apparently out to sea, and furthermore that one of the iron-clads, supposed to be the Montauk, had her pilot house down and turret covered with canvass, as if undergoing repairs.

Passengers by the Charleston train last evening bring a report that the enemy are landing at two or three points on the Carolina coast. We think this probable.

Gov'r Phelan !—During a recent debate in the Confederate Senate, Mr. Phelan, of Mississippi, adverted to the fact that he had seen white women, in "hoopless skirts and broad sun-bonnets, [illegible] the plow in Southern fields. He invoked God's blessing upon such women, and hoped that they would be "[illegible] ornaments in the parlors of Paradise."

Another Gunboat.—A [illegible] gunboat was launched at Selma, Ala., on Thursday evening, without accident, and proceeded [illegible] to Mobile.

[illegible] the soldiers' families [illegible]. There is at present a plenty of [illegible] in the South to [illegible] our people and army till the next crop is gathered, if it was put in market and properly distributed. We assert this without the fear of successful contradiction. Those who are holding a surplus quantity of provisions—more than enough for their own use—will have a fearful account to render when the soldiers return home and their wives and children tell them how they suffered on account of their neighbor's avarice and extortion in refusing to sell at a fair price. We have seen letters from soldiers, uttering terrible threats about this matter, and while we know that in many counties and neighborhoods soldiers' families are well provided for (in some instances better than before the war,) we believe that in some sections these complaints are well founded.—We have received communications from the army, naming individuals and accusing them of [illegible] corn and [illegible] them, [illegible] it. But one thing is certain, the man who now refuses to sell his surplus food to supply the wants of the country, will be [illegible].—*Charlotte Democrat.*

A Bold Voice Against Lincoln.—Just before the adjournment of the Northern Congress, and while the bill indemnifying the President for suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* was pending, Mr. Wall, of New Jersey, made a stirring protest against investing Lincoln with the powers of Dictator. Speaking of the effect of this bill, he said:

He considered the bill as the most dangerous to the liberties of the people. With the conscription bill, it would give the President more than dictatorial powers, and would open the iron doors of the bastiles of the country to immure innocent men. It was the embodiment of a pestilent heresy that the power of suspending the *habeas corpus* writ was vested in the President. The last hope of liberty would be gone if this bill was passed, and all the old landmarks of the Constitution would disappear. During the last two years every right of the citizen had been violated. Men were imprisoned without a cause, and refused bail, and incarcerated for months. Every constitutional outpost was driven in, and every personal guarantee of the citizen crushed away; and all this by a government professing to fight for the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws. He himself had been within the grasp of this arbitrary power, imprisoned without cause, and released, and to this day he had never been able to learn any cause. He remembered what a shudder went over the civilized world when King Bomba imprisoned a few young men in the dungeons of Naples; and though the dungeons were filled, the vengeance of an outraged people rose to vindicate their right, and to-day Naples was redeemed, and the Bourbon family driven into exile. Vengeance was certain, sooner or later, to overtake the oppressor.

This bill proposed to shelter the President and his subordinates from the consequences of their unlawful acts and to legalize illegality. The right to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* was exclusively legislative, and was never granted, or intended to be granted, to the Executive. It was a libel on the wisdom and patriotism of our fathers to suppose that the Executive had any such power as to suspend this writ.

Gloom at the North.—While we are suffering, says the *Examiner*, the miseries springing from a deranged and redundant currency, it is sweet to know that the hateful Yankees, the author of all our woes, have not escaped similar evils. From a gentleman who left New York ten days ago we have received an interesting and highly gratifying account of the condition of the currency and the markets of that great metropolis, which being its centre of trade and wealth, is a certain index of the condition of affairs throughout the North.

Our informant says that the price of every article in the market has risen two hundred and a great many of them three hundred per cent. Real estate is held at fabulous prices, and will not be sold for greenbacks at any price. A piece of coin is no more seen in circulation than it is with us. The small change consists of postal currency, individual notes, bar-room tickets, milk tickets &c. Bank-notes have long disappeared from circulation, and are hoarded by individuals who are afraid to offer them for sale lest they should be arrested for attempting to depreciate the precious greenbacks.

The North is suffering another evil of almost equal magnitude. The Alabama, Florida and Retribution have sent dismay to the hearts of the underwriters, and they refuse utterly to insure goods in Yankee bottoms. Consequently, the immense Yankee merchant navy is idle, and lies rotting at the wharves. Thousands of men are thrown out of employment, and the suffering in all the coast towns is terrible.

But by far the greatest evil that now afflicts Northern communities is the universal distrust which, like a moral pestilence, pervades all classes. They are destitute of confidence in their currency, their [illegible], their rulers and themselves, and with the gloomiest apprehensions look forward to the future.

Our own ills seem more endurable when we know that our enemies are suffering, even in a greater degree.

The Question of Supplies.—The scarcity of food, which in another year is likely to become most serious, is not owing to the incapacity of the South to subsist itself, for it is a fact that, in those very regions of the Confederacy which have heretofore been chiefly grain growing, the scarcity is greatest. It is owing to two facts, says the Richmond *Examiner*—first, that the armies of the Confederacy are continually recruited from the farming class, instead of preserving in the ranks the men already enlisted; and second, that these armies, operating as they have been chiefly in the grain producing portions of the country, have, by wholesale impressments, in many cases wanton, unnecessary, and with needless rudeness and tyranny, discouraged the farmers from putting in further crops. On the latter branch of this subject it is unnecessary to remark. Congress is maturing a bill which promises to meet the evil, if faithfully executed, and to restore large wastes of fertile lands to cultivation. History is full of admonition against robbing industry of its hard earned fruits. Nothing so rapidly overspreads a country with the evidences of dilapidation and decay as those wholesale robberies of the farmer by insolent minions of Government.

Make Bread.—By far the most important matter which should engage the attention of farmers in laying out their work for the present year, is that of making meat and bread. *Corn*, corn, should be the leading article. The end of the war is not yet. Indeed, the indications are that it will not terminate for two or three years—not until the expiration of Lincoln's Presidential term. Let all prepare to support themselves by their own labor. This is no time for idle drones to consume the labor of the industrious. Every person able to labor, should at once settle it with themselves to earn their own support, and make up their minds to be content with what they can earn. "Times" are going to be "harder," a great deal, than they have been; and the only way to make them easier, is to work,—make bread—and practice economy.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

[illegible] Feb. 10, 1863. Scene: Grace Church; Chief Actors: Gen. Charles S. Thomas Thumb Stratton, Miss Lavinia Warren, Commodore Nutt and Miss Minnie Warren. The immortal P. T. Barnum and a [illegible] of other dignitaries, supported [illegible] the august ceremony.

[illegible] and [illegible] the marvel from introspection, the [illegible] proportions [illegible], the interest is augmented to an [illegible].

Truly, the event of yesterday was unique—the one of a lifetime.

Other [illegible] may [illegible] from their *Chateaux en Espagne* [illegible] other fair maids with golden locks, [illegible] from the Court of King Lilliput, to hold their nuptial festivities in the very sanctuary of society's circle of upper-tendom.

Long before the hour designated the entire neighborhood of Grace Church was thronged by expectant and smiling crowds awaiting the arrival of the happy pair with their attendants, and looking with ill-concealed envy upon the [illegible] of carriages that bore to the scene of action the fortunate possessors of cards of invitation. At the entrance the [illegible] Brown was to be seen, bland and smiling, looking more like an honest Alderman of yore than a sexton, and recognizing in each new deposit of youth or beauty or wealth another [illegible] upon the extraordinary occasion.

Excellent police arrangements, no less than the self-respect and decorum that always characterize an American crowd, secured the utmost quiet and order, more than falsifying the indecent prophecy of the Satanic Oracle (The Herald) which [illegible] instigated a popular disturbance. The truth was that an outsider could only have discovered the marriage to have been one of peculiar interest from the snatches of feminine gossip that met the ear in which small-sized adjectives were profusely employed.

The church was crowded with a gay assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, the former appearing in full opera costume, and the latter in dress coats and white neck-cloths. In front of the altar a platform three feet high, covered with a Brussels carpet, had been erected. Pending the arrival of the wedding cortege, Mr. Morgan performed a number of operatic selections on the organ.

At high noon the murmuring of the swarming throng outside, and the turning of all heads toward presaged the arrival of the bridal party; of course sundry carriages were mistaken for the party, until its undoubted arrival was announced by the arrival of Barnum himself.

The bridal party quickly entered the church, and proceeding up the middle aisle, took proper positions upon the platform, Commodore Nutt acting as groomsman, and Miss Minnie Warren as bridesmaid.

After several operatic performances on the organ, the marriage services were commenced, the Rev. Dr. Taylor and the Rev. Junius M. Willey officiating. The *petite* bride was given away by the Rev. Mr. Palmer, at the request of her parents. Dr. Taylor pronounced the partial benediction, when the party left the church and were rapidly driven to the Metropolitan Hotel, the street, stoops, buildings and windows in the neighborhood of which were crowded with men, women and children.

At 1 o'clock the reception commenced, the bride and groom, attended by the Commodore and Miss Minnie Warren, occupying a dais in one of the front parlors. The crowd soon resolved into a perfect jam, and for some time great confusion prevailed. After a time, certain arrangements were made by which the company were enabled to pay their respects to the little couple.

The graceful form of Mrs. Charles S. Stratton was shown to advantage in her bridal robe, which was composed of plain white satin, the skirt *en traine* being decorated with a flounce of costly point lace, headed by *tulle* puffings; the *berthe* to match. Her cuassive suit of hair, slightly waved, was rolled *a la Eugenie*, and elaborately puffed in *bandeau* behind, in which the bridal veil was looped: natural orange blossoms breathed their perfume above her brow, and mingled their fragrance with the soft sighs of her gentle bosom. Roses and japonicas composed a star-shaped boquet, which she held in her own bestowed hand.

Her jewels consisted of diamond necklace, bracelets, earings and a star-shaped ornament *en diadem* with brooch to match.

Mr. Stratton was attired in a black dress coat and a vest of white colored silk, with an undervest of blue silk.

The Commodore was similarly attired, and Miss Minnie Warren appeared in a white silk skirt, with a white illusion over-dress, trimmed half way up the skirt with *bouillonnes* of the same material, dotted with pink rosebuds. The corsage was decollete, with *berthe* to match.

At 2 o'clock the bridal party left the reception room and retired to their private parlor, when the company soon after dispersed. Upon leaving the hotel the guests were supplied with wedding cake, over two thousand boxes being thus distributed. In a parlor adjoining that used for the reception were exhibited the bridal presents, of which we have before spoken in the *Tribune.*

The jewelry and silverware were displayed in glass cases.

Last night, at 10 o'clock, the New York Excelsior Band serenaded the bridal party at the Metropolitan, when Mr. Stratton appeared upon the balcony and made the following speech to the large assemblage in front of the Hotel:

Ladies and Gentlemen—I thank you most sincerely for this and many other tokens of kindness showered upon me to-day. After being for more than twenty years before the public, I little expected, at this late day to attract so much attention. Indeed, if I had not become a family man I should never have known how high I stood in public favor, and I assure you I appreciate highly and am truly grateful for this evidence of your esteem and consideration. I am soon off for foreign lands, but I shall take with me the pleasant recollection of your kindness to-day. But, ladies and gentlemen, a little woman in the adjoining apartment is very anxious to see us, and I must, therefore, make this speech, like myself, short. I kindly thank the excellent band of music for its melody, the sweetness of which is only exceeded by my anticipations and experience in the new life before me. And now, Ladies and Gentlemen, wishing you health and happiness, I bid you a cordial good night. [Applause.]

The bridal party will proceed to Washington on Thursday, and afterwards visit their relatives in Massachusetts and Connecticut, hold a grand reception at Mr. Stratton's residence in Bridgeport in about a fortnight, and on the 11th of March, proximo, sail for Europe.

The dress worn by the bride was designed by Madame Demorest, and made at the Emporium of Fashion, in Broadway.

Yesterday afternoon photographs of the little couple were taken at the Metropolitan by Mr. Brady, and we need scarcely say that this well known artist succeeded in obtaining almost speaking likenesses of the smallest married couple now living.

Confederate Congress.

[illegible] adopted by a vote of 19 [illegible]. After the doors were opened the Senate [illegible] principal officers [illegible].

The House passed [illegible] it [illegible] just compensation will be made [illegible].

Mr. [illegible] introduced joint resolutions declaring the firm conviction of the people of the Confederate States in the justice of their cause and confidence in a final triumph, and with [illegible] whatever sacrifice is required—would accord respectful consideration to any proposition looking to accommodation of differences, but preserving separate and distinctive national characteristics, and whenever any State bordering on the Mississippi shall desist from this unprovoked war, will secure them free navigation of that river. Referred to Committee on Foreign Affairs. Mr. Smith, of North Carolina, introduced resolutions on the same subject. Referred.

The House then went into secret session on the Tax Bill.

From Vicksburg.

Vicksburg, March 9.—One of the enemy's gunboats approached opposite the city on the other side of the Peninsula and threw a few shells, all but one falling short. Nobody was hurt on our side. Our batteries did not reply. The enemy are reported as moving their [illegible] up the river. Two gunboats were seen in the canal yesterday, supposed to be removing troops from opposite Warrenton. The object of their movement is not known here.

Taxation and the Currency.—On this subject the Richmond Examiner has the following:

The Confederate States Congress is occupied with the subject of taxation. It is right and expedient, in such circumstances as those which now surround us, to impose full taxes. We are glad to learn that upon this point there is a strong concurrence of purpose among members of Congress. But we equally regret to hear that the weak-nerved members of that body are disposed to resort to the shift of permitting State assumptions of the taxes which they will thus pretend to levy. Of course the States which thus assume will merely borrow the money which they will pay for this liquidation. The only effect of this proceeding will be to substitute the States as borrowers in the money mart in place of the Confederate States. Instead of diminishing the amount of public paper now outstanding, this device merely changes the name of the power that is put out. The evil now complained of and seriously felt by the people, is the amount of public bonds and notes that are upon the market. Taxation is recommended as the proper remedy. Congress with high declarations of bold purpose, levy a tax, and in the same act propose to the States to assume the tax imposed, and to preserve the present volume of paper securities by issuing our bonds and notes in lieu of those which the tax bill would otherwise withdraw from circulation. This is more than a mere scheme of Confederate States finance. It goes deeper. It is calculated to impair a power which may be of vital concern to us. If the credit of the Confederate States Government should, at any time give way, the preservation of our liberties, may depend upon the credit still maintained by the separate State Govements. These assumptions leading to large increase of indebtedness on the part of the State, may thus deal a fatal blow at an element of the strength which may one day be our last resort. Let Congress carefully avoid this unnecessary draught on State credit. If Congress does so unwise an act as to permit this State assumption, we hope the patriotism that animates the Virginia Legislature, will turn its back at once upon those who endeavor to entice it into this important measure. We are gratified to learn that these views are urged on the Virginia Legislature by its best financiers, headed by Mr. Robinson, who, in this department of political affairs, perhaps has no superior, if an equal in the Confederacy.

Yankee Wit on the War.—As an evidence of enthusiasm of the people over McClellan, the New York Herald gravely relates the following incident that occurred at one of the negro minstrel halls in that city:

Bones wished to know if Mr. Johnson could tell him which was the largest room in the world. Johnson failed in all his attempts, and finally gave it up. "The room for improvement," triumphantly shouted Bones. "Oh! I know where dat room is," said Mr. Johnson; "dat is down on de rappahannock." Shouts of applause greeted this sally. "I know who can sweep that room clear," asserted Bones, with a wise shake of the head; "Little Mac can do it, sure." This brought the house down. They stamped, and laughed, and cheered for McClellan for ten minutes at least. The uproar began afresh, when Bones came forward and gravely announced that "Fifteen minutes intermission will take place to allow for cheering de General."

The Herald adds: "This incident shows that here, as well as in Boston, the enthusiasm of the people is easily raised, when McClellan is in question. The McClellan breeze is becoming a hurricane, bound to sweep away from our midst the curse of Abolitionism, and to rid our country of its enemies."

Fulton of the Wilmington *Journal* always had a *taste* for spirits. We don't mean to say that he is fond of strong drink but he is good at sampling good liquors. Hear him:

"The invention of man is "perdiljus," especially when he wants to get up something that will "make drunk come." We have seen and imbibed persimmon beer, but before last night we had never heard of persimmon brandy, but last night on the cars we saw and tasted that article, which, so far as we could judge, was superior to any of the rifle whisky, or new dip apple brandy now prevailing. It was made in Georgia.

The Picture Returned.—Last summer we noticed the reception at the Libby prison of a New York Yankee Major, on a charge alleged against him of pillaging the property of Mr. Lewis Washington, of Jefferson county, and stealing therefrom an original picture of George Washington, by Stewart. The Major was paroled and sent home, on condition that the picture should be returned. The picture arrived by the flag of truce boat of Saturday, and was delivered into the hands of Captain Dessieux, who turned it over to General Winder to be restored to its owner. The fact has developed more honesty than we expected to find in the Yankee nation.—*Examiner.*

M. Leon Foucault, to whom we owe the physical demonstration of the earth's movements has just announced a discovery respecting the velocity of light and the sun's parallax, which promises important consequences. By means of a newly invented intrument of wonderful delicacy, he has ascertained that the velocity of light is notably less than has been supposed. Instead of a velocity of 308,000,000 of metres in a second he estimates it at 298,000,000. If this be correct the sun's parallax is "8 86 instead of 8 57," and the mean distance of the sun from our earth is less by one thirtieth (over 3,000,000 of miles) than has been heretofore believed.

Our cotemporary of the Mobile *Register* gives the following cheap substitute for the Theatre: "Reading French's Acting Drama and eating peanuts. This combines all the essentials of the Theatre at a reduced price. Whenever you catch yourself with your heels cocked up on the edge of the table, cry "boots!" and it will be difficult to distinguish the substitute from the genuine article, as they say of mock coffee."

The Part of Hamlet Omitted.—A theatre announcement of "Romeo and Juliet," in a Montgomery paper, gives the cast of the piece, including Romeo, Mercutio, Capulet, Nurse, and Lady Capulet, but nary Juliet.

The London *Times'* correspondent says that counterfeit parole certificates are sold to Union soldiers at twenty-five cents a piece, and have been furnished by thousands, so that there are far more Northern men at home under parole than were ever taken prisoners.

Killed.—Henry A. Young, a citizen of Eufaula, Ala., and a member of Gen. Kirby Smith's staff, was among the victims of the late terrible railroad accident at Chunkey River in Mississippi.

Gen. Price.—The Mobile *Register and Advertiser* states that the ladies of Montgomery, have obtained a splendid chapeau which they intend presenting to the hero of the West—General Sterling Price.